The Gunpowder Selzure.

SION OF THE MAYOR IN THE GASE—CONFISC.
ON OF THE POWDER TO THE PIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Gampowder Seizure.

ISION OF THE MAYOR IN THE GASE—CONFISCATON OF THE POWDER TO THE FURN DEP ARTEMENT.

ayor Westervelt has given his decision in the case of
seizure of 788 kegs of gunpowder, on the 5th inst,

on the hearing, decided to condiscate the whole of it
he Fire Pepartment, the proceeds when sold to be appriated for the benefit of the widows and orphans of
members of the Fire Pepartment.

he following is the decision:—

a scordance with section seventh of an act in relation
unppowder, passed May 13, 1846, information was laid
are me by John Crassin, one of the fire wardens of the
of New York, of the seisure of 783 kegs of gunpow
on the 5th of November, 1862 from on beard of the
ge Easton, lying in the slip, and alongside of pier No.
sat river, on the easterly side of the pier, and therea, in accordance with said section seven of said act, i
proceed to inquire into the facts and incommandances of
he alleged violation and seisure whas Mr. Dodge ap
red as counsel for the claimants of said powder, and
sr counsel for the Fire Department
at the part of the Fire Department
at the part of the Fire Department
at the part of the Fire Department
at the small backoner lying in the stream, from
hundred to five hundred yards distant from the pier
int from a sloop or schooner lying in the stream, from
hundred to five hundred yards distant from the pier
tat the small back were taken into the slip and the
figer taken from them and placed on board of the barge
ton, lying alongside of the eas erly side of pier No., it
river—that notice thereof was given at the office of
fire wardens, and thereurons John Crassin, a fire
den, proceeded to said pier, and there remained unrem three to fire minutes after sunset, and that he then
t they were prevented from so doisg by the warden,
onsequence of which a soutile ensued between the
den and the agent of the boar, (Mr. Brainard,) which
ilted in the arrest of Mr. Brainard for assaul ing the
den; that the powder was subsequently removed
in the barge to the magazine, where

pailing the examination the claimants introduced severespectable witnesses to prove that the sun had not est
twas partially under a cloud, and that but for the inference of the warden the barge would have been got
of the slip in from ten to fifteen minutes. Two quesms are now presented to me for consideration, vis.:—
Was the gunpowder legally and rightfully seized by
fire warden, in accordance with the act of May 13,
its fift was not, the nit must be delivered up to the
simants. 2d. If the powder was legally and rightfully
zed by the warden, were the facts and circumstances
such violation and seizure such as to require,
in the exercise of a sound discretion to or
the powder to be delivered up to the claimants.
considering these questions it is necessary to look at
act in question and endeavor to clearly ascertain what
the intention and measing of the Legislature in the
swage of the law, and to see if such section can be conmed so as to make them consistent with each other, and
us form a harmon ious and entire law. The first section
thejact in question provides that it shall not be lawful
except as provided in this act—to have or keep any
antity of gunpowder in any oue house, store, building,
other place in the city of New York, &c.
The third section of the act provides that actual dealers
y have five quarter casks of gunpowder at one time on
e walk in front of their stores, for the purpose of packgets of the section of the settent in the daytine, if se
rely covered with a leather or canvas bag or case, to a
seel, &c. &c., and that the vessel before sundown must
all into the stream, &c.
Section four provides that any vessel arriving in the ing the examination the claimants introduced seve

sel, &c., &c., and that the vessel before sundown must ul into the stream, &c. Section four provides that any vessel arriving in the rbor of New York, and having more than twenty-eight unds of gunpowder on bearc, shall, within forty eight urs after the arrival, and before such vessel shall ap each within three hundred yards of any wharf, pier, or p, to the south ward of a line draw through the sent-Sixty second street, cause the gunpowder to be landed means of a boat or boats, at any place without said with &c.

dive provides shat it shall be lawful to tranship h gunpowder from one ship or vessel to another, for purpose of immediate exportation, without landing h gunpowder, but that it shall not be lawfulte ap-ach with the same, within three hundred yards of any arf, pier or slip in the said city, to the southward of the appendix.

ecified.

on twenty is as follows:—The penalties and provisf this act shall not extend to any vessel receiving
ider on freight, provided such vessel do not remaid
wharf of the city, or within three hundred yards
, after sunset, or at any other place whilst having
ider on board.

mpowder on board.
These are all the provisions of the act relating to the ase under consideration. The chainstate' counsel consideration. The chainstate' counsel conserved to the section of the act of the chain of

Miss Laura Keene's Absence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. DEAR SIR-In reply to the assertion made to the public on Saturday last, to the effect that "Miss Keene was absent from her professional duties without notice to er permission from the manager," permit me through the medium of your widely circulated journal, to make the

following statement. Fan ily business of the greatest importance having rendered it necessary that either my brother or myself should undertake a journey to Maryland, I spoke to Mr Wallack, three weeks since, on the subject. On his re-presenting that it would be unjust to leave during the run of Mr. Bourcicault's comedy I deferred my departure.

On Friday last, having received further intimation that the business in question could no longer be delayed, and my brother being absent—having been ordered to the South in consequence of breaking a blood vessel—I signified to the Stage Manager how imperative it was that I should leave the following night for my journey, asking should leave the following night for my journey, asking him to substitute a piece in which I was not concerned, at the same time informing him that I should be back by seven o'clock on Menday morning, in time to resume my cuties. On my return to the city, however, I find that the statement before alluded to, of my "unaccountable absence," had gone forth to the public and my uame no longer on the bills of the theater. I wish that public, which has ever received me with such under ating kind-mess, to believe me incapable of the ingratitude, and even want of common courtesy towards them, which the conduct imputed to me would imply.

I am, dear ir, your obedient servant,
498 Br(aiway—Nov. 28th.

LAURA KEENE.

Theatrical and Musical. Theatrical and Musical.

Bowery Theatre.—Mrs. Hamblin plays Queen Katharine, in Shakspeare's historical play of "Henry VIII." Mr. E. Eddy plays Cardinal Wolsey, and Mr. Scott appears as the bluff King Hal. Mrs. A. Parker, Miss Hiffert, and others, are included in the cast. The drama of "Wallace," concludes the entertainment.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Miss J. M. Davenport, the well known English tragic actress, appears tonight as Julia, in the "Hunchback." The cast is the same as in the late performance of this play. Miss Davenport has many admirers in this city, and we have no doubt that her engagement will be successful.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. Bourcicault's new comedy, "The Fox Hunt," is to be played again to night. Everything in the way of scenery, dresses, &c., has been done for this play, and it is having a successful run.

successful run.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The play founded upon "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is to be played again this evening, with the old cast—Prior, Mrs. Prior, Little Cordelia Howard, and others. The early appearance of Mrs. Howard, the original Topsey, is underlined.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"A Cure for Coquettes," a popular comedy, by Mr. Bourcicault, is to be represented this evening. Mr. Blake, Mr. Lester, Mr. Walcot, Mr. Brougham, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Stephens and others appear. The farce of "More Blunders than One" is to be added. The early appearance of Mr. Wallack is underlined.

BANUM'S MUSEUM.—Two light pieces are to be

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Two light pieces are to be played this afteracon, and in the evening Mr. Conway's drama of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is to be played. The Giraffes, the Bearded Laty, and all the other curiosities, may be seen "without extra charge. charge.

BOWERY CIRCUS.-The bill for this evening is varied and interesting. Among the prominent artists to appear we notice Mons. Nicolo, Mons. Chisrini, Mme. Franconi, Mr. Lipman, and others.

BROADWAY MUSEUM AND MENAGERE.—This establishment is now ready for public inspection at 337 Broadway. The original Stamese Twins, a living rbinoceros, and many other animals, are bere to be seen. The rooms are well arranged.

BLITZ, at the Stuyvesant Institute, will explain to his audience this evening the manner in which "spiritual manifestations" are produced. The Canary birds will also be introduced.

CHRISTY'S MYSTRELS, (the original company,) give sn'entertainment this evening, at the old place, No. 472 Broadway. The programme embraces everal novelties. WOOD'S MINSTRELS, No. 444 Broad way, are doing a first rate business. The "Concert a la Julien with new features is to be given this evening.

BUCKLEY'S.—This company are concertizing at 539 Breadway. Read the programme for to night, and have a good laugh at "Norma-"

have a good laugh at "Norma."

Mad'lle. Sophia Cruvelli is all the rage at present in Paris. Recently she signed an engagement with the opera for two years' salary of £4,000 per year. She is to choose her own parts, to play only twice a week, and to have four months vacation each year. In case she should be called upon to sing three nights a week she is to be paid £60 for the extra night. A separate engagement is entered into for two months of the lady's vacation, during the Universal Exhibition of 1855, at the rate of £1,000 per month, so that her salary for the second year will, in fact, be £6,000.

J. M. Field has opened the Mobile theatre, with J.

will, in fact, be £6,000.

J. M. Field has opened the Mobile theatre, with J. Huntley as stage manager, S. B. Stockwell, scenic artist. Among the company are Miss Anna Cruise, Messrs. Hield, Fuller, Cowell, etc. Neafie played an eugagement there last week.

Mad. Thillon, Mr. James Hudson, and Mr. S. Leach have taken pressure in the steamer. Promethers

have taken passage in the steamer Prometieus, which leaves New York on the 5th December, for San Juan, en route for California.

Nov. 28.—His Honor the Recorder in the chair.
Several petitions for the correction of taxes were referred to Committee on Annual Taxes.
EDUCATION—AMOUNT OF MOREY REQUIRED FOR SCHOOL FUR-

A communication from the Board of Elucation, sub-mitting an estimate of the amount of moneys required for school purposes in the city of New York for the year end-ing December 31, 1834, was received, and ordered to be printed. The amount estimated is \$833,813 50, and has been already published in the proceedings of the Board of Education.

printed the amount estimated as \$800,813 et, and has been already published in the proceedings of the Board of Education.

NEW TAX COMMISSIONER.

The Supervisor of the Third ward moved that, when this Board adjourns it adjourn to meet on Iusaday evening, at four o'clock. He did so because he understood there would be a vacancy in the office of Tax Commissioner on the 1s to January next, and the law requires that the appointment of a successor shall be made thirty days befere the office becomes vacant. Adopted.

On motion of Alderman Oaklay, it was resolved, that the sum of \$650 be appropriated for the purchase of a complete set of standard weights and measures for the county of New York, in pursuance of the act passed April 11, 1851, and that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for that amount. Adopted.

IELIS PAID.

The report of the Commistee on County Offices, in favor of paying Thomas Moore \$56 for expenses incurred in going to Buffa'o and arresting P. W. Saurin, on a charge of forgery, was ordered to be paid when verified.

CAN AN ASSESSOR BE A COUNCILAN?

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be, and and he is hereby, requested to report t) the Board whether a person holding the office of Assessor, if elected to that of Councilman, can still hold the office, together with that of Councilman, can still hold the office, together with that of Councilman, and if, in his opinion said person is disqualified from retaining the office of Assessor, then to report the manner of providing for an Assessor in his stead. Adopted.

SIERREF'S BILL

The bill of Sheriff Orser, for \$1 300 50, for the quarter

stead. Adopted.

SHERIFF'S HIL.

The bill of Sheriff Orser, for \$1 300 50, for the quarter ending September last, was ordered to be paid.

SEATONING SHILL—ICK HILL.

The bill of Nesbit & Co., for stationary, (\$51,) was also ordered to be readd.

The petitions of several parties for the reduction of taxes,

The bill of Harmore & Co., for ice supplied to the grand jury recome and Court of Sessions, (\$51,) was ordered to be paid.

The report of the Committee on Annual Taxes, denying the petitions of several parties for the reduction of taxes, was adopted.

NICHERS FOR SALARY OF THE CHER OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. A resolution in favor of increasing the salary of the crier of the Court of Common Pleas from \$500 to \$500 a year was proposed. An amendment was made, to substitute \$600 for \$500, but this was lost on an even volve of vire to nine. The original resolution was then put, and carried by a vote of ten to eight.

BALARY OF REMAYER OF TAXES

The Supervisor of the Fritzenth ward moved to take up the report of the Committee on County Offices respecting the application of the Receiver of Taxes and the clerks of his office for an increase of salary. The report states that a personal in spection has satisfied your committee that the labor per taining to the duties of the office of Receiver has greatly increased since the salaries at present received by the various officers of that department were fixed. The sidditional cuties of the raid officers, to be performed by them on account of the large addition in the amounts to be collected since the estab ishment of the present by them on account of the large addition in the amounts to be collected in the year 1843, and equal to the amounts collected in the year 1843, and equal to the amounts collected in the years 1843 and 1849 together. Still there are no more clerk sengaged in the transaction of the duties of the office of Receiver of Taxes at present than were employed at that time. This, in itself, is sufficient evidence that the application is one which warracts the favorable consideration of those to whom belong the right of distributing a fair and equitable compensation for labor performed; and your committee, therefore, recommend for adoption the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the salary of the Receiver of Faxes be fixed at three thours and dalars per annum;

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Approaching Session of Congress.

The Message and Accompanying Documents.

THE ENION'S DEFENCE OF THE CARINET.

THE GOSSIP OF THE CAPITAL &c., &c., &c.

Our Washington Correspondence. WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1853. The First Message of Franklin Pierce-What it will be like-The Administration Views-The

Secretaries' Reports, &c., &c. In a short time President Pierce will communicate to the Congress of the United States his first mes sage. At no time in the previous history of our country have there been so many perplexing and import ant questions presented to the view of its people. Our foreign relations—the Cuba question—the tariff the Pac fic railroad—these, and many others, are agitating the public mind. All eyes are turned towards Washington, and never was a message more anxiously expected. Your correspondent will endeavor to relieve some of this anxiety by giving an outline of the message—as it is now ready for delivery-and also to state the probable course which will be taken by the heads of the departments. In the first place the President will reiterate his devotion to that series of acts known as the compromise measures of 1850, including the Fugitive Slave Act The people will notice the remarkable fact in conjunction with this, that the most important offices have been bestowed upon secessionists at the South, Van Buren men at the North, and Giddingsites at the Northwest. The people may be so bold as to say that acts prove more than words. The people have lately got into a bad habit of thinking for themselves. A good authority has said that one of the most important features of the forthcoming document is that t takes high ground upon what is termed at the South, "a strict construction of the constitution."
The recent defeat of the administration in New York has aroused the slumbering energies of the President and his constitutional advisers; so much so that the spirit of Father Ritchie and the Virginia resolutions of 1788-'89 have been hovering over the Executive Chamber during the last few days.

As they say that Mr. Charles Lanman has had the revision of the message, this portion will undoubted-ly be strongly written. The greatest results have been known to spring from the smallest causes, and Mr. Lanman drank in words of wisdom with Mr. Webster's sherry, and imbibed a love of the Union from the steam of the Marshfield statesman's chowders. Mr. Lanman once balted Mr. Webster's fishing hooks-he now revises Mr. Pierce's state papers. Mr. Forney was once proud to do the dirty work of an actor-he now regulates the affairs of a nation. "We know what we are; we know not what we may be." We are told that the message is to have a "strong Southern accent," in order to neutralise the "Bron-

son squabble." The next great question upon which the people expect to hear from the President, and to hear definitely, is the state of our relations with the Spanish government in the matter of the Island of Cuba. On this head Mr. Pierce will probably administer a sharp rap to the British government for its interference in our relations, and hint that Congress should take some means-"constitutional," of course-to bring about the independence of that is and, which would be followed by annexation. It is also believed that the President will endorse the general views held by Mr. Everett on this question. The President will take an open and determined stand against all sinds of foreign interference in the affairs of that island. In view of these suggestions on the part of the Exeentive being carried into effect by Congress, the Secretary of the Navy will recommend a large increase of our military marine.

The President will favor the annexation of the Sandwich Islands. This is important, as it may alter the whole position of parties. The message will dwell upon the importance of our acquisition of these islands.

The President will recommend a reduction of the on certain articles - salt and coal are n ed. The head of the Treasury Department will have a great deal to say on this subject in his report. A complete revision of the tariff will, it is confidently stated, be suggested; and with this view the Secretary of the Treasury is busily engaged in preparing voluminous data, to show the consumption of the several articles of trade, and will suggest important nodifications in all such articles as come under the head of necessaries. It is yet doubtful whether any material modifications will be made in the duty on iron: but, not withstanding the most urgent remonstrances of the manufacturers of railroad iron in the United States, it is believed a repeal of the duty on

that particular article will be recommended.

The President will denounce the doctrine that government should have anything to do with the building of a railroad, to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific. He believes in the Polk doctrine. He has declared that the project as pressed in the last Congress (Senator Gwinn's bill) never could have his sarction : and he has intimated pretty clearly that if such a bill is passed by Congress, during his Presidency, it will have to overcome a veto before it be comes the law of the land.

The President's feelings upon the subject of internal improvements by the general government, may be gathered from the fact that he declares he sees no reason now to change the views he formerly held on that question, and that his votes in Congress at the time show truly his present position.

The President will be even a stricter construction ist than Mr. Polk upon river and harbor improvements; and that, throwing out a suggestion or two upon the policy of collecting tonnage duties for the purposes of river and harbor improvements, he will eave the subject to the discussion of Congress. He will do enough, however, to convince both houses that the surplus money in the treasury is not for rivers and harbors, but will be required to meet the contingent expenses of "manifest destiny."

The Garay and Tehnantepec grant will be endorsed by the administration, and the treaty negotiated by Judge Conkling, recognising the Sloo grant, will not be noticed in any way, on the ground that there was no authority given to Conkling to negotiate a treaty, and that the Sloo grant is a diplomatic fraud to get

rid of the Garay grant.

The President will recommend a general system o

and that the Sloo grant is a diplomatic fraud to get rid of the Garay grant.

The President will recommend a general system of reciprocal trade with the British provinces, of all articles of the growth and product of each country, and the admission of fish duty free, upon our fishermen being permitted to fish unrestrictedly on the coasts of Nova Scotis and New Brunswick. The proposition of the English government to permit colonial reseals to obtain American registers will not be opposed, but the suggestion to throw open the coasting trade of California will be rejected as unconstitutional.

It is stated that the President will recommend non-intervention is European politics, but will terate the doctrine of the inaugural, relative to a jealous care for the rights of Americans abroad.

It is stated that the President has been fully posted up with official information concerning the Mormons, of great importance—inamuch as it shows that what the Queen of Sheba reported of the glories of Solumon, may be truly said of the kingdom of Brigham Young, not one half has heretofore been told about it. The President will do nothing more in this business than to call the attention of Congress to the question, whether the Mormons shall be any longer recogaized and supported as a terretorial organization under the protection of government, polygamy and all; or whether measures shall be taken to reduce those latter-day saints to the level of the laws and usages of civilized society. This is a nice question; but the sooner it is settled the better.

The President is known to be in favor of an increase and re-organization of three millions to carry out this edject.

The report of the operations of the system of donators are present visit of Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, is olding in the whole democratic peace will be made to keep the New York quirrel out of Congress, by the democratic peace makers. This is the object, as many believe, of the president is known to be in favor of an increase and re-organization of three millions

of siding in the construction of railroads in the new States, and doubling the price of the sections reserved by government, will show the most extraordinary results. Wherever the system has prevailed, it is found not only that the revenue from the saie of lands is immenely increased, but that the number of acres sold is twenty times greater than previously. The statistics which will be presented on this point will be convincing. The present land system is approved by the President, and nothing beyond some minor improvements will be suggested.

With regard to the Indians, a liberal policy will be advocated. Colonization and a system of schools will be suggested. It is evident, however, if the Indians refue to become civilized, that the march of civilization must go on, even if it sweeps the red savage from the ear h.

The appropriation made by Congress last session, with regard to Nebraska, evidently looked to the early formalion of that country into a Territory. It will be for Congress to determine its boundary, and it is not impossible the discussion may involve the disinterment of the Wilmot Proviso.

With regard to the dispute between the State authorities of California and the federal government, as the ownership of the gold lands in that State, I have reason to believe the President, in his message, will recommend that the lands shall either be given to the State, or else the right to work them extended to all American citizens, and also to these toreigners who have made the recessary declaration of intention of becoming citizens.

And, finally, the Message is to be brief.

who have made the reassary declaration of intention of becoming citizens.

And, finally, the Message is to be brief.

Mr. Guthrie is laboring with his report relative to the State of the Treasury Department. From good authority your correspondent states that the report that the Secretary of the Treasury will recommend in his report a reduction of the duty on that article is now contemplated, unless in that class denominated railroad iron, and even there it is probable that the administration will not seek to guide the action of Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury will not recommend a change in the existing system of collecting the revenue, from advalorem to specific duties. The features of his report will briefly be an enlargement on the list of "free articles," a recommendation to continue the buying up of United States stocks at a premium, and a patronising slap on the back to the Independent Treasury law. The Secretary will also endeavor to demonstrate that his purchase in New York for an as say office has saved the government a large amount. Nobody expects anything brilliant from Mr. Guthrie.

say office has saved the government a large amount. Nobody expects anything brilliant from Mr. Guthrie.

The Secretary of the Navy (Mr. Dobbin) has prepared his report. He shows that the department must either be remodelled or abandoned, and the ships sold at auction. He proposes, first, to introduce promotions according to actual sea service; second, a retired list of veterans, worn out in actual sea service; and third, an honorable discharge from the navy, say, with one year's pay, of all the veterans who have spent the greater part of their time at home in the bosom of their families. He proposes also to build from five to ten steam frigates, screw propellers, which are to use steam only in bad weather, or in a calm, and otherwise use their sails—the log to show, from day to day, how many miles under steam. Govern rent workshops are to be introduced or established in nearly all the principal navy yards, capabable of doing the repairs of government vessels. The Naval School at Annapolis, which works very well, is to be still further improved. Greater responsibility on the part of contractors is to be introduced into the contract system, and the government will pay for the use of no patents till the inventions are tried and found to be successful.

The Postmaster General will not display a very

and the government will pay for the use of no patents till the inventions are tried and found to be successful.

The Postmaster General will not display a very favorable state of the department, if ancially speaking. The California mail service will demand his attention, and that of Congress. The claims of the Nicarsgua route and that by way of Vera Cruz will be stated. The Postmaster-General will recommend a reduction in the rates of ocean postate generally. The arrangements which he has made with the German States, by which the rates of postage by the way of Bremen have been materially reduced, are generally being extended over all Northern Europe. The report of the Postmaster-General will show the operation of our sea postage and foreign postage system, under the postal arrangement with Great Britain. It will exhibit how Brother Jonathan is completely circumvented by John Bull, and the financial condition of the department under the operation of the obeap postage system. It will make but few recommendations, but the exhibits will clearly show what Congress ought to do in the premises.

The Attorney General is in favor of a Court of Exchequer, by which claims against government can be settled, and thus do away with the lobbying system. The Secretary of the Department of the Interior will make an interesting report.

The public buildings here, with the exception of the Post Office and Patent Office, are very inefficient, and an acceptance of the government in a fireproof building and also permitting the public business to be transacted in one spot, instead of, as now, scattered over the whole city.

I have endeavored, in the above letter, to give a condenses is snopsis of the most reliable accounts as 1, the contents of the Message and the reports. I think mest of the stetyment will be departed over the whole city.

condensed synopsis of the most reliable accounts a to the contents of the Message and the reports. think most of the statements will be found correct.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1853.

The President's Message and Accompanying Documents-Why Not Send Them Round?-The Democracy and the President - Mission to Washington of Messrs. Wise and Mason of Virginia-Keep Congress Quiet-Africanization of Cuba-Proof Positive, &c.

The President's message has been made out, sul mitted to the Cabinet, and approved, and will be delivered to the printer of the Union office perhaps by Friday. Its contents have doubtless been pretty well foreshadowed by the newspapers. It is expect ed that he will speak-

Of the continued prosperity of the country, and the prevalence of peace, with some passing allusion to the pestilence of the South, and to the death of Mr. King.

Of the hopeful state of our foreign relations, especially with Sauta Anna, with a constructive protest against the apprehended British Africanization of Cuba.

Of the failure of the fishery negotiations, with some recommendations upon reciprocities with the British colonies of the North.

Of the latest news from the Japan Expedition with a small squint at the Sandwich Islands. Of the beautiful settlement of the Koszta affur.

Of the flourishing condition of the treasury, with some free trade suggestions concerning the reduction of the tariff. This will be a striking feature of the

Of the beautiful working of the Interior Depart partment, and of the reduction of its expenses.

Of the Mormons of the Salt Lake, &c.

Of our seaboard and frentier defences, and of the necessity of strengthening the fortifications of the Culf coast, in view of the possible contingencies of the future. Of the Indian tribes, in a very human spirit. Of the Pacific railroad, and the inexpediency of making it a government work. Of the progress of the coast survey, &c.

Of the weakness of the navy, and of the expediency of the weakness of the navy, and of the expediency of strengthening it at once, by the addition

Of the weakness of the navy, and of the expediency of strengthening it at once, by the addition of some efficient war steamers; with some allusions concerning the overhauling of the existing mail at am ship contracts; and of the employment of our various little squadrons affoat during the past

year.

Of the failure of cheap postages, notwithstanding the admirable management of the Post Office departnent.

And various other subjects, we suppose, are

the Cabinet, leaving that matter to his discretion. Mr. Wise knows what he is about. In spite of all he can do, there may be a ministerial crisis, and a change, and Mr. Wise may turn up next. His services at the Baltimore Convention sught not to be

overlooked.

In an article found in a Spanish paper, declaring that Spain will submit to the British West India policy in Cuba, rather than permit that island to fall into our possession, the Union bias proof positive of the designs of John Bull upon the key of the Gulf. Of course the Union speaks by authority. All this is interded to prepare the two Houses to rush to the rescue of the South and the Cabinet (Cushing, especially,) upon the Cuban question.

Peter G.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1853. Jullien's Last Concert-Visit of the President and his Cabinet-Thin Gathering.

Julien's last concert here has just come off. And, notwithstanding it was Saturday night, and notwithstanding it was Juilien's benefit, and aithough the weather was clear and fine, and although the President and his Cabinet were in attendance, the house was not crowded the house was not full-in fact, it was a very thin house, extraordinarily thinunder all the circumstances.

Some supposed that there would be a grand rush by the hard shells to see Guthrie; but they were not forthcoming-others thought that there would be a unanimous turn-out of the office-holders, in deference to the President and his Cabinet, but there was a slim attendance of office-holders—others, again, thought that, from the official character given to the concert by the presence of our chief magistrate and his ministry, the fashionables would come in by scores to show off; but the fashionables were thinly distributed over the house. Generally a second concert in Washington, at a dollar, is a superfluity in the at sence of Congress, although a circus, at twenty five cents, will draw thousands nightly for weeks together. The passion here for horse flesh surpasses the passion for music, even at the same price; and the clown in the ring is more popular, even in the ciplomatic corps, than Julien. Another thing. We have the instrumental concerts by the marine band, twice a week, in the public gardens, during the summer, and to most of our people Julien's company differs only in a multiplication of instruments. Bottessini is tremendous on his big fieldle, but what of that? did not Herr Ribinger walk across Peensylvania avenue on a wire fifty feet in the air? Reichert is wonderful on the flute; but the flute is at best a poor solo. Anna Zerr is an acquisition; but upon the whole these Jullien concerts in this latitude have not paid expenses. The report that Barnum is the real manager of Julien behind the scenes, may, perhans, have acted as a drawback; but Jullien has let Washington, at all events, with the conviction that it is a poor place. The old National theatre is an old barn. It was dimly lighted to-night, and the whole affair was flat, except Yankee Doodle and the accompanying documents. When the President and his Cabinetarrived (all there except Cushin?) there was a general stir and some considerable applause; but there was no attempt to get up a scene. The President looked a little pale, Marcy very gloomy, Guthrie exceedingly uncomfortable, Davis rather serious, M'Clelland sgreeable, Dobbin perplexed, Campbell in a brown study; and every man of them appeared as if they were sitting for their daguerraotypes. But they had to be digalified, you know, for even th slim attendance of office-holders-others, again, thought that, from the official character given to the

about it.

The corcert closed with the "Tiger Hunt," during the performance of which the audience dispersed as if from a Quaker meeting.

OLEY BULL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1853.

The Clerkship of the House. Horatio J. Harris, of Mississippi, has presented bimself as a candidate for the Clerkship of the House. Other candidates from the East and West will presently be in the field. Mr. Harris was formerly Secretary of the Indiana Senate, then four years a member of that body, then Auditor-General of Public Accounts, and now holds the important office of District Attorney in Mississ'ppi, to which General Pierce appointed him. He has always been an efficient and consistent democrat, and no stain attaches either to his public or private character. If cleeted he will honor and not disgrace the character and reputation of the House of Representatives of the United States. His election would free the President from all suspicions of improper intimacy with the present Clerk.

ANTI STOOL PIGEON. WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1853.

The Speakership-Who is to be the Man ?-The Cabinet-Will it Stand ?- Is it a Unit?

The administration is now most actively engaged in intriguing for the Speakership, but their credit for truthfulness, s'ncerity and honesty of purpose is so much shaken, that they can only influence the Their professions, their declaration of principles, and their promises, are all taken at a dissount, like the notes of a broken bank, so that a whole pile of them does not go far in effecting a purchase. But the Cabinet, though unable to drive a direct bargain, will still have many friends in Congress who may be disposed to take office as soon as public indignation shall drive the present incumbents into retirement Beyond the hope of succeeding them, the Cabine

has no moral auxiliary force in either house. The plan of the Cabinet, in regard to the Speaker hip, is to retain Linn Boyd, as the person who is least able to set up for himself or throw his weight in the scale of any measure that may look hostile to their prospects. The administration have thus far exhibited a perfect photophobia in all their appointments, and will remain true to their instincts in regard to the organization of the House. They want men whom they are able to govern, not men of commanding influence and capacity, whom they would be obliged to satisfy in all their reasonable expecta-

The treasury sheet continues to treat the bards as insurgents, and the adherents to principles as rebels against the President and his Cabinet. He is so egregious'v stolid as not to rerceive that this course involves a plea of guilty to all the indictments which involves a plea of guilty to all the indictments which have been preferred against the administration, and a verification of all the Heraldo predicted in regard to them. If Gen. Pierce does not mean to serve a recond term, why, in the name of common sense, does the Cabinet organ continue its hostile attitude towards the national democrats, instead of giving them a chance of uniting with all other good democrats on some new man? There can be nothing so ridiculous as the attitude of the official organ against the whole field of competitors for the Presidency in 1856.

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In spite of all that is said about the Cabinet being a unit, it is nothing but a compound fraction. In proportion as the position of Marcy and Guthrie becomes untenable they naturally look around to see who of their colleagues are willing to stand by them in the last extremity. Men in that position are always, distrustful, and their distrust followed by intrigue, begets dislike and distrust in others. The Cabinet may be united on the spils of office, because in this respect all the members, or at least the leading members, have the same instructs; but I know that they are not united on government measures, and that they especially differ in regard to our foreign policy.

The Hon. John Y. Mason is still in Washington, but it is believed our French relations will not ma-

but it is believed our French relations will not materially suffer by his absence from Paris In the present crisis of European aliairs master y inactivity is perhaps the best policy.

The four official journals which are on file at the

The four cincial jourcals which are on file at the White House are, the Washington Union, the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, the Nev Hampshire Patriot, and the New York Pimes. All other papers have to undergo quarantine. Such are the sanitary regulations of the Cabinet.

Lynx.

Defence of the Cabinet-Its Objection Compromise Party. [From the Wastington Union, Oct. 27.] FEOGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN—THE BASIS

FEOGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN—THE BASIS OF THE THIED PARTY—ITS LEADERS AND THE ROBERT. When the second Presidential term of Gen. Jackson was drawing to a close, the question of the succession involved the democratic party in dissensions from which it has never completely recovered. The defection assumed the characteristies of peculiar devocion to sound democratic principles, whilst it sought to keep out of view its ultimate purposes by ardent professions of respect and friend whip for the sought to keep out of view its ultimate purposes by ardent professions of respect and friendship for the integrity and patriotism of the Chief Magistrate. The aleged errors of his administration were all ascribed to the treacherous counsels of friends who had obtait ed and abused his confidence. When the old hero discovered the conspiracy which was being concocted for the diamemberment and overthrow of the democratic party, he addressed a letter to an old friend in Tennessee, the father of one of the present California Senators, in which he laid bare the schemes of the intriguers, and denounced their movement as treason to the democratic party. This letter was the signal of that blitter and unrelianting warfare which was waged against him to the day of

his death. The result proved that he fully compes-hended the designs of his enemies, and their late has been a constant warning to all disappointed and ambitious politicians who have since sought to see discensions in the party, for personal revenge or ag-grand-zenect. His Gwin letter was denounced as an unwarrantable interference with the free exercise of thought, and an instance of executive dictation which called for the resistance of all true natriots. The malcentents then looked to their old notities every for sympathy and support in their disinter-ested warfare upon the abuses of the administration, and in one time they became part and parcel of the whig party.

whig party.

We recur to these historical reminiscences to remind our democratic friends that it becomes them to scrutinize carefully the designs and ends of that scrutinize carefully the designs and ends of that

movement which is now seeking to control the administration, or to effect its pro-tration. If we allow ourselves to be deceived by fair professions of superior love of principles, we shall forget that it is established to the success of all schemes of the kind that they should wear the garb of purity and distactive states. If political renegates and traitors were to be judged by their professions, they would all be salited as models of patriotism. It is the missing the sality of the sality of the propess of break up the ining to appeals which propose to herek up the ining to appeals which propose to herek up the ining to appeals which propose to herek up the head occasion to speak a word of warning on this subject, which is readered still more important by subsequent development. We quoted and commented upon a late address issued by the lealers of the Young Men's Democratic Club of New York, which contained an announcement that the campaign for 1856 was already opened.

This declaration furnishes a key to the movement in that State which has attracted so much of the public attention for the last few months. That we may not subject curseff to the charge of miserpersenting this unfortunate declaration, we again quote the language in which the announcement is made. The authors of the address say:—

We call upon the young men in this state, and throughout the Union, to begin forthwith patriotic and throughout the Union, to begin forthwith patriotic and throughout the Union, to begin forthwith patriotic and through larganization for the next Presidential context. We have so doubt that a combined dirth of the anional variations lurking among us will induce the man of our selection to divragardate which as promised the campaign. We done no associations with any men unless they feel antirely prepared to exult as combined for the health of the party by which be was elevated. We have already commenced the campaign. We done no associations with any men unless they feel antirely propose the interests of the party by which

The first fruit of the grand result in New York is to be the rejection of Mr. Recfield; and yet this gentleman has never wavered in his devotion to the constitutional compropies. He was the ardent advocate of General Case in 1848, and acted as an elector on his ticket. He is to be sacrificed, though he never countenanced free soilism, to propitiate Judge Bronson, whose record for soundness bears no comparison to that of Mr. Reddield. But the main point looks to the dismissal of the cabinet. The Presucent to the madestly informed that unless he treates up his Cabinet, reverses his policy, unless he policy of the democratic party, and throws himself into the arms of the Cooleys, and Bradys, and Burrs, and Lesters, and Bennets, and Bronsons, and Dickinsons, that a pure, unadulterated, honest, trustworthy party will be formed, based upon the compromise, and that upon this national organization the successor to President Pierce will be carried into power. We have no idea of discussing the compromise measures as its only test of nationality. We advocated the passage, of these measures as an honorable plan of adjustment, and we still adhere to that opinion. But the great point with us does not look as much to the approval of those measures as in themselves right, as to a faithful acquiescence in them as a final settlement of the slavery agitation.

[From the Richmond Equire]

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[From the Richmond Ecquirer]

A PARTY ON THE BASIS OF THE COMPROMISE. It was thought by some that the public would no longer be vexed by the discordant clamors of New York politicians, after the result of the election had determined the comparative strength of the beligorent factions. This, to say the least, was a reasonable expectation; but it has not been justified by the event. It is very true that the "softs" have been silent since their defeat. Not so the adverse faction. Emboldened by success, and stimulated by the sympathy of whigs and diseffected democrate, the "hard shell" party display no abatement of vindictive feeling or factions rage. They are not content with their trimph—they do not case their agitation—they will not disband their forces. They are impelled by some other motive than hatred of free soilers, and they contemplate some more substantial achievement than a barren vote in a local election. If their object had simply been to crush the adverse faction, they would be content with their deci-ive victory. If they felt any concern for the harmony of the democratic party and the success of the democratic administration, they would manifest a disposition to bury past fet ds, and to close up a division which simply secures the ascendancy of Seward. If they were striving after any legitimate and laudable end, their conduct and their language would be of a very different tenor and character. What are we to think of the good faith of democrats who wantonly heap fuel on the fire of faction, and who wage a vindictive and incessant war on an administration which has in harge the principles or to the democratic party? Is it possible to infer that they wish well either to democratic party in the spragaphs of their country as to their motives. But in the intexication of victory they throw saide the mask, and boldly proclaim their determination to wage war on the administration and the democratic party in th [From the Richmond Enquirer]

Here the parallel ends for the present. Could we read future, however, it were not difficult to see that without some radical change on the part of the President, results like causes are destined to repeat themselves. It is impossible to foresee what coalitions the party which meets to-night may deem it expedient to form. We know that the rank and file of the silver gray waigs have already joined it in large numbers; but we can see plaining example.